

Cadmus House
159 Fairfield Avenue
West Caldwell
Essex County
New Jersey

HABS No. NJ-918

HABS
NJ,
7-CALDW,
5-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
MID-ATLANTIC REGION, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19106

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

CADMUS HOUSE

HABS No. NJ-918

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NJ,
7-CALDW,
5-

Location : 159 Fairfield Avenue, West Caldwell, Essex County,
New Jersey

USGS Caldwell Quadrangle, Universal Transverse
Mercator Coordinates: Z18 E560120 N4523078

Present Owner : Mary A. Vreeland

Present Occupant: Mary A. Vreeland

Present Use : single family residence

Significance : Representative of the "block-and-wing" type house
found throughout northern New Jersey from the end
of the 18th century until about the middle of the 19th
century.

PART ONE. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date of erection : circa 1815
2. Architect : if used, not known
3. Original and subsequent owners:
 - a. Legal Description of property: Block 82, Lot 10, Tax Map of West Caldwell, Essex County, New Jersey
 - b. Chain of Title:

"Recovered" references to the Chain of Title to land upon which the Cadmus House stands are in the Essex County offices (Newark, New Jersey) as noted below:

- (1) TO: Aaron Mead and Sarah, his wife
John Mead and Sarah, his wife
- 1801 (2) Deed, 28 May 1801, Deed Book E:487 Register's Office
Aaron Mead and Sarah, his wife, of Caldwell
John Mead and Sarah, his wife, of Caldwell
TO: Anthony Cadmus of Caldwell, (no wife mentioned)
- 1819 (3) Will, 29 June 1816, proved 16 January 1819, Will Book C:13, Surrogate's Office
Anthony Cadmus TO: Aaron and Peter Cadmus (sons)
other items to Margaret Cadmus Vanness (daughter)
and Jane Vanness (granddaughter)
- 1827 (4a) Orphans Court Order 9 January 1827, Record Book F :135, Surrogate's Office
TO: Diana Cadmus Vanness, Admin. Aaron Cadmus Estate (sale of some property to settle outstanding debts)
- 1827 (4b) Deed, 17 April 1827, Liber X 2:188-189, Register's Office
Diana Cadmus Vanness, Admin. Aaron Cadmus Estate
TO: Henry Cole

[At this point the chain of title breaks down completely. Deeds covering transactions between William Cadmus and Anthony Cadmus are cited for their relevance in fixing certain Cadmus family land holdings in the area.]

I. Historical Information [cont'd]
A. Physical History [cont'd]
3. Original and subsequent owners [cont'd]
b. Chain of Title [cont'd]

- (1868) Deed, 21 November 1868 (rec'd 24 Nov 1868) Deed Book F14
:64-65 Register's Office
William Cadmus and wife TO: Anthony Cadmus
- (1868) Deed, 21 November 1868 (rec'd 24 Nov 1868) Deed Book F14:
:66 Register's Office
Anthony Cadmus and wife TO: William Cadmus

[Among several deeds through which Mary A. Parker acquired numerous land parcels in Essex County is the following]:

- (1904) Deed, 1904, Deed Book G38:59
Register's Office
Joanna G. Baldwin TO: Mary A. Parker

[The next recovered firm citation of the property in question in respect to any land transaction occurs in 1926, as noted in the next entry.]

- 1926 (5a) Deed, 8 February 1926 (rec'd 17 Mar 1926), Deed Book S 73
:586 Register's Office
Mary A. Parker TO: Wil-Hal Realty Co.
- 1934 (5b) Will, (probated 13 Feb 1934) Will Book N 10
:242-3, Register's Office
Mary A. Parker TO: Clifford I. Baldwin
- 1934 (5c) Deed, 25 July 1934 (rec'd 14 Aug 1934), Deed Book U 87:334
Register's Office
Harry W. Lindeman, Executor, Estate of Mary A. Parker
TO: Mabel A. Ryerson and Clifford I. Baldwin
- 1943 (6) Deed, 12 September 1943, Deed Book 2929:294
Register's Office
Clifford I. and Laura H. Baldwin TO: Francis R. Bell, Jr.
- 1956 (7) Deed, 20 September 1956, Deed Book 3438:428
Register's Office
Francis R. Bell, Jr. and Lillian F. Bell TO: David R. Bell

I. Historical Information [cont'd]

A. Physical History [cont'd]

3. Original and subsequent owners [concl'd]

b. Chain of Title [concl'd]

1979 (8) Deed, 28 December 1979 (rec'd 31 Dec 1979), Deed Book 4667
: 643, Register's Office
David R. and Elizabeth Bell TO: Mary A. Vreeland

4. Builder, Contractor, Suppliers: NOIBN (Not Otherwise Identified By Name)

5. Alterations and additions:

Cinder block addition [with outside dimensions of approximately sixteen feet parallel to western side of house, by nine foot continuation of line of north end of house] to northwest rear of house appended circa 1945 to contain wet utilities (i.e. washing machine, toilet, bathtub, washbasin, clothes dryer) and some "pantry" storage space. [see page 36 for First Floor Plan]

B. Historical context

The Cadmus House is located in that part of West Caldwell which, at the time the house was built, in the early 19th century, was known as the village of Franklin. Centered on the intersection of what today are Fairfield and Bloomfield Avenues, Franklin grew from a sparsely populated settlement in the mid-18th century to become the leading village and business center of the Caldwell township from 1790 to 1830. Its brick-walled general merchandize store built in 1800 by Nathaniel Douglass, was patronized by customers from miles around. The first post office in the township was in this store in 1812. The village also boasted a tavern, which was situated at a natural stopping place along the hilly road to Newark. This road, once known as "The Old Road", and then as the "Newark and Bloomfield Turnpike", was developed in this area of natural meadow and rich, fertile soil, tobacco became one of the staple crops, and in 1835 Nathaniel Douglass built what became a thriving tobacco "factory" north of the Cadmus House on the road to Fairfield. By 1933 known as Fairfield Avenue, on a 1920 map the road was still known as Dutch Lane, so named because of the large number of settlers from Holland who first owned land along the road [Shaw 1884:835].

[see Part III. Sources of Information, F. Supplemental Material, for an expanded notation of areal history]

PART TWO. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement

1. Architectural character :
The Cadmus house is representative of the "block-and-wing" type house found throughout northern New Jersey from the end of the 18th century until about the middle of the 19th century. It is derived from both folk-building traditions and neo-classical models; the side-hall wing being two-thirds of the Georgian Center Hall house. The Cadmus House is essentially vernacular, with only a few isolated suggestions of high-style elaboration.
2. Condition of fabric : Good

B. Description of Exterior

1. Over-all dimensions :
The house is composed of a large and a small wing, the latter set back about six feet. The large wing (three-bay facade with side-hall) measures approximately twenty-five feet zero inches by twenty-two feet nine inches. The small wing (three-bay facade with center entry) measures approximately twelve feet zero inches by sixteen feet five inches. Each wing is one and one-half stories, with a difference in roof height of roughly five feet. The large wing includes a large, low, uninhabitable attic space.
2. Foundation :
The foundation is roughly-side-dressed field-stone, nine to twelve inches thick, and about five feet tall. There is no separate footing or sill.
3. Walls :
All the exterior walls are clad in relatively new unbeaded wide-board clapboards, stopped at the corners with narrow corner-boards. The clapboards around the eyebrow windows and on parts of the small wing give the impression of flush-boarding, but this is almost certainly unintentional. Although the bottom line of clapboards is narrower than the rest, there is no attempt to define a watertable as such.
4. Structural system, framing:
Traditional brace-frame construction is found throughout, with at least some brick nogging evident from clapboard damage. The roof system of the small wing was not exposed. The roof of the large wing is constructed with a ridgepole.

II. Architectural Information [cont'd]
B. Description of Exterior [cont'd]

5. Porches, stoops, balconies, bulkheads:

A flat-roofed porch extends across the full length of the small wing, carried on three chamfered posts, square in section, with molded necking. Two pilaster-like posts, approximately one-third the height of the others, are found at the side walls. The rafters have decoratively cut curved ends.

6. Chimneys :

Each wing has an interior gable-end chimney. Both are late 20th century reconstructions, employing used (original ?) bricks in what appears to be Portland Cement mortar, with wide unprofiled joints. The bricks are laid in common bond. The small wing has a reconstructed projecting fireback, identical in character to the chimneys.

7. Openings :

a. Doorways and doors

The front door of the large wing is the focal point of the face. The door itself is composed of four sunk panels. The naive Greek Revival surround is made up of pilasters with simple molded caps and a plain entablature with undecorated frieze. The door to the small wing is composed of four sunk and beaded panels. The door surround is made up of butt-jointed boards.

The rear door to the small wing has four glass jointed panes over three horizontal sunk panels. Protecting the entry is a shed-roofed hood carried on diagonally cut vertical flush boards.

b. Windows and shutters

The windows are of two types: 6/6 sash on the ground floor and three-paned eyebrow windows on the second floor front and rear. There are no shutters.

8. Roof :

a. Shape, covering

Gable roofs cover both wings. They are clad with wood shingles (circa 1980 according to the owner) which overlay composition shingles in the front. The composition shingles are exposed in the rear.

II. Architectural Information [cont'd]

B. Description of Exterior [cont'd]

8. Roof [cont'd]

b. Cornices, eaves

There is no cornice differentiated as such, and no eaves overhang. The simple raking cornice boards are beaded. The house has neither gutters nor downspouts.

c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: None

C. Description of Interior

1. Floor plans :

a. Basement

The basement is currently one room extending under all the house except under the porch and the cinder block addition. Access to the basement was, until the 1980's, solely via a stairway off the old kitchen - dining room, running underneath the stairway to the second floor in the south wing of the house. Cellar "head" room measures about five feet from dirt floor to bottom of first floor joists and when the duct work for the oil burning furnace was installed in the 20th century this space was lowered in some areas by as much as one foot. The floor is dirt except in the areas which act as support for the furnace where a concrete slab raises the furnace about four inches, and in those areas which were recently (circa 1983-84) trenched and tiled in an attempt to control flooding during, or as a result of, heavy rains and spring thaws. The trenches are covered with relatively coarse bluestone gravel.

A fire marshal's inspection circa 1980 called for an alternate escape route from the cellar, and an exterior steel cellar door / hatchway was installed at the southeast corner of the south end of the cellar, cutting through the fieldstone wall. This safety requirement did not appear to have been much used, except during the 1984 waterproofing procedures.

b. First floor : [see plan page 36]

c. Second floor : [see plan page 37]

II. Architectural Information [cont'd]
C. Description of Interior [cont'd]

2. Stairways :
Both stairs providing access to the second floor are boxed, with nosed nine-inch treads, seven-inch risers, and beaded stringers. Each has a flat-board bannister affixed to one wall. At the top of the stair in Room F is a balustrade with chamfered wooden quasi-newel and two foot by one and one-quarter inch balusters, square in section.
3. Flooring :
With two exceptions all floors are painted pine boards, varying in width from five and one-half inches to nine inches. Room C and Room D have narrow-board flooring, the former of recent (circa 1980) origin.
4. Wall and ceiling finish :
All walls and ceilings are finished with sheetrock, painted or wall-papers circa 1977-80. No original wall or ceiling finishes remain. Beams have been exposed in Rooms A and C. Some beams are sawn and some are hewn. The beam spacing in Room C varies from thirteen inches to twenty-four inches. In Room A the differential ranges from twelve inches to twenty-one inches. Room A has a two foot two and one-half inch high beaded board wainscot. Room B has a two foot ten inch high wainscot composed of even inch beaded horizontal boards.
5. Openings :
 - a. Doorways and doors
Typical doors are vertical-board batten construction with butt-jointed surrounds. The door between Rooms C & D has four sunk panels with beaded moldings and molded surround.
 - b. Windows
Except for Room C, which has molded surrounds, there are no counterweights, but some peg-holes are evident. The sash windows measure two feet by three feet four inches. The eyebrow windows measure one foot two inches by two feet one inch. Window glass is rolled.

II. Architectural Information [cont'd]

C. Description of Interior [cont'd]

6. Decorative features and trim:

The most obvious decorative features in a vernacular house like this are mantels. In this case all fireplaces have been rebuilt and the mantels altered, remodeled or replaced. The one mantel that may have survived in something like its original condition is the simple Greek Revival wooden composition in Room H, with flat-board pilasters and half-rounded self-edges. Although a few original mantel elements may have survived in the Room C remodeling, the entire fireplace wall, with its corner cupboard, closet and window-seat, is a circa 1980 interpolation, as is the simpler mantel in Room A.

7. Hardware :

No notable early hardware survives. Iron butt hinges and thumb-latches are common mid-to-late 19th century types. Rimlocks and and brass hardware are mass produced circa 1980. The current owner is adept at discovering sources for recreations similar in style to what may have once been used in the house.

8. Mechanical equipment :

No early historical mechanical equipment survives, although the remains of a small diameter (3/4"?) copper pipe leading from the eighteen inch diameter well fifteen feet six inches from the rear of the house hangs in obvious disuse from the rear cellar wall. Rectangular holes have been cut in the floors and in some walls to accomodate a late 20th century forced-air heating system.

9. Furnishing :

No original furnishings assignable to this house survive.

D. Site [For a notation of relevant maps of the area concerned see page 32 and 33]

1. General setting and orientation:

The Cadmus House fronts on Fairfield Avenue approximately seventy-five feet northwest from the macadamed surface, and faces roughly east-south-east down a gentle slope which continues easterly across the road and under several single family dwellings of mid-20th century construction. Southerly some three hundred fifty feet on the west side of Fairfield Avenue is a white-painted wood frame and fabric multi-story single family dwelling. Southerly some hundred sixty feet from the Cadmus House and sixty feet northerly from the southerly sited white house is a relatively recent cast concrete foundation for a small structure. This foundation appears to never have been used.

II. Architectural Information [cont'd]

D. Site [cont'd]

1. General setting and orientation: [cont'd]

Northerly from the Cadmus House on the west side of Fairfield Avenue and some eighty feet from the Cadmus House the remains of a dry-laid field stone wall extend from approximately ten feet from the road north-northwesterly up the hill, disappearing approximately fifty feet east-southeasterly from Passaic Avenue. The remains of this wall are, in places, three feet tall and six feet wide. There is no apparent "gate break" anywhere along its entire length. This wall marks the approximate northern boundary of the six point one acres here under primary consideration.

Northerly from this wall some thirty-five feet and about thirty-five feet north-northwesterly from Fairfield Avenue is a shallow depression representing the location of an excavated "cellar" of a structure believed to have at one time belonged to a member of the Cadmus family [see Walling's 1859 map]. Fifteen feet six inches to the rear (north-northwesterly) of this larger depression is a small depression believed to represent the remains of a well.

Northerly along Fairfield Avenue approximately four hundred feet from the Cadmus House, northerly from the above-mentioned depression, and about thirty-five feet north-northwesterly from the road are the remains of an excavated "cellar" approximately seven feet deep in which small blocks of mortared brick and/or field stone from an early foundation are still visible. Fifteen feet six inches from what appears to have been the location of the rear door of this structure is the partially filled-in well-hole which, had it flagstone dressing at the surface and a concrete bottom, would seem to be a duplicate of the eighteen foot six inch deep, field stone lined well, fifteen feet six inches to the rear of the Cadmus House. Reference to Walling's 1859 map suggests that this more northerly cellar hole could be the remains of the Bush & Pierson [Nathaniel Douglass' ?] Tobacco Factory, or the Bush home. A search "along" the road for the remains of a still more northerly structure which would mark the Bush home produced a null report.

A superficial search for the remains of the A. Van Ness house westerly of those along Fairfield Avenue [see Walling's 1859 map] also "came up empty", but a more thorough search in this seven point one acre tract should reveal at least traces of this structure, presumably the home of Margaret Cadmus Vanness, also written Van Ness.

II. Architectural Information [cont'd]

D. Site [cont'd]

1. General setting and orientation: [cont'd]

Westerly, behind the Cadmus House, the land is relatively level with a tended lawn west for some seventy-five feet. Westerly beyond the lawn the ground elevation rises noticeably but not precipitously some ten to twelve feet before starting a modest decline to Passaic Avenue [the former Swamp Road earlier known as the Great Piece Meadow Road]. The distance from Fairfield Avenue to Passaic Avenue at this point is about two hundred sixty feet.

Secondary growth vegetation has taken over the thirteen point two acres noted here, a larger portion of which served as a dairy farm in the 1920's through the mid-1940's. It is not known if the Cadmus House was involved with the dairy operation which was located on the north, west and south of the Cadmus House. Although rusty entanglements of barbed wire occasionally may be found in the woods it is believed that the Cadmus House had no function in this commercial enterprise.

The largest dozen trees (oak, maple, beech) cleared for the construction of the Eagle Rock Convalescent Center were examined and none were found to be over sixty-eight years of age. Of these twelve the rest counted out at 65, 65, 60, 57, 55, 55, 54, 53, 52, 50, 50 years of age. The majority of the smaller trees were under thirty-five, and most of this latter group counted out at about thirty years. Saplings of more recent vintage and shrubs grown wild made the 1984 setting of the Cadmus House that of a "cottage" in a small clearing in the wilderness. Before the gross ground cutting and filling which took place for the Eagle Rock Convalescent Center, the new site for the Cadmus House, while closer to Fairfield Avenue than the historic site, and abutting a tended yard, was as close to a natural duplicate as could be found.

The gross cut-and-fill operation noted above has cut westerly into the rise behind the Cadmus House leaving, at last inspection, a ten to twelve foot earthen balk parallel to Passaic Avenue, and spread the spoil to an approximate maximum depth of five feet over the lower easterly portion, presenting a level plot on which to erect the convalescent center. Whether or not this balk will be left as a barrier against traffic noise is, at the time of writing, not known. Undoubtedly Passaic Avenue will at some time be widened, possibly encroaching upon the west side of the balk which here does not rise many feet from the road.

11. Architectural Information [cont'd]

D. Site [cont'd]

1. General setting and orientation [concl'd]

Thus, this glacially-formed intermontane valley has again been altered by man, this time drastically changing the surface run-off pattern in this section of the Fairfield Avenue landscape.

2. Historic landscape design : Not known

3. Outbuildings :

a. Well No. One :

Behind (westerly from) the Cadmus House fifteen feet six inches from the rear door of the southern wing is a 20th century well "shed" with closed sides about three feet high. The four foot opening on all four sides above is surmounted by a gable roof, a period touch by the present owner. This well, with its flagstone apron, and fieldstone walls, is about eighteen feet six inches deep, eighteen inches in diameter, and has a concrete bottom. Piping toward the house is visible near the bottom. The well has not been used as a source of potable water for some years.

b. Well No. Two :

Some twelve feet north from the northwest corner of the metal tool shed noted below is the top slightly bent end of an iron pipe about one and one half inches inside diameter. The present owner indicated that this was the pipe that led from a second, and more recent, well. However, it was not possible to sound this pipe or well. It was also noted that a septic tank field was somewhere in the back yard, but this was not proven and seems unlikely as the effluent from the septic tank would contaminate the sub-surface water. However, the bathroom and kitchen are both to the rear of the house, the drains in the cellar lead out northwesterly and the ground in the northwesterly portion of the backyard is, some few inches down, very wet.

c. Cinder block two-car garage and metal tool shed:

Behind and to the south of the Cadmus House [see page 32] is a mid-20th century cinder-block two-car garage with dirt floor. At the northwest corner of this structure is a small prefabricated metal tool shed of similar vintage, standing upon cinderblocks drylaid on the ground.

d. Privy :

No trace of a privy was located in documentary, surface or sub-surface investigation.

II. Architectural Information [cont'd]

D. Site [cont'd]

3. Outbuildings [cont'd]

- e. Foundation No. One [associated with Cadmus House?]
Just south of the current owner's (Vreeland's) property line and approximately one hundred fifteen feet west from the rear of the Cadmus House is a three-sided dry-laid-on-the-surface field stone foundation about three to four feet high, the "rear" of which is cut into the more sharply rising hillside [see page 31]. For some twenty-five feet from the "front" or easterly line of this foundation and thirty-five feet south of it, the remains of a dry-laid field stone wall extends uphill (westerly) on top of the more rapidly rising slope west toward Passaic Avenue. While still in the wooded area and before the low break down to Passaic Avenue, the wall "peters-out" some fifty to sixty feet east of this road. This wall roughly parallels the wall north of the Cadmus House and noted here on pages 32 and 34.

A "north-south" retaining wall about three to four feet high extends northward some sixteen feet from the "front" north east corner of the foundation wall of which it is an integral part.

The soil inside the area enclosed by these walls is yellow sand at least four feet deep, and does not contain the red soil found at the "rear" and "ends" outside of the foundation, and some twenty feet east. Phosphorus tests of the soil within and immediately without the rectangle marked by these walls were, within the test's gross framework, similar, indicating that the structure here was not used as a cattle enclosure. Indeed, a fragment of a bright metal carriage chain encased in well-preserved black leather was found just under the surface, the chain in turn lying on a fragment of a metal New Jersey motor vehicle license plate of relatively recent vintage, the last two date digits of which were either '30', '50', '60' or '80'. No wood remaining from the superstructure was located or identified.

- f. Foundation No. Two [associated with Cadmus House?]
Approximately ninety-seven feet from the southeast "front" corner of Foundation One, and slightly downhill, are the foundation remains of an accumulation of larger structures. These more southerly remains are believed to represent (a) a one hundred foot by sixty-two foot cow barn [see pages 32 & 34]. The long west side of the three to four foot high dry-laid field stone and cast concrete foundation is cut into the hillside. The base of (b) an attached silo on the

II. Architectural Information [concl'd]

D. Site [concl'd]

3. Outbuildings [concl'd]

f. Foundation No. Two [concl'd]

uphill side and almost at the junction of the cowbarn and (c) the dry-laid foundation of another, squarer structure to the south. To the west of the squarer three-sided foundation and at a level with the top of its dry-laid foundation wall, are (d) several partially buried, much disturbed, concrete slabs which roughly outline a rectangle about the size of the foundation noted as (c) above [see pages 32 & 34].

These two groups of structures ("e" and "f" above) are south of the Vreeland property line and their relationship to the Cadmus House is not known. However, the cast concrete construction and materials used place the more recent portions circa 1920 which is the approximate starting date of the dairy farm which once utilized the greater part of the thirteen point two acres of which the larger project is a part.

In widely scattered areas of the woods "around" the Cadmus House are (a) traces of what are believed to be old cowpaths running parallel to the contour, and (b) groupings of trash of many vintages, most of it dating to the second half of the 20th century. This trash runs the gamut from lawn cuttings and trimmings to discarded and replaced remnants of house remodeling (e.g. two panel interior doors, old sofa springs, broken "china", window glass, electrical wiring, metal paint buckets, bristle paint brushes with wooden handle and metal ferule, all of recent manufacture).

PART THREE. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Architectural drawings :

The original architectural drawings, if any, are not available. A two page set of drawings prepared in the early 1980's by an architect engaged by Mary Vreeland (?) are enclosed as pages 36 & 37.

B. Historic views :

1. No early architectural elevations of the Cadmus House were located during the documentary search for this project. However, photographs in the possession of Mary Vreeland provide two exterior views of the house circa 1939 and two interior views circa 1979. This olio was obtained through Anatole Senkevitch and is presented here as a photographic negative.
2. At least two aerial vertical photographs showing the Cadmus House were taken in April 1976 by Robinson Aerial Surveys of Newton, N.J. as part of a photomosaic. The number of one of these neagatives is 76-607.
3. A photograph of the Cadmus House appears in Harrity's bicentennial publication on the Historic Homes of West Caldwell... The pages of this publication are not numbered.

C. Interviews :

Conservations with Mary A. Vreeland, present owner of the Cadmus House, were a continuing matter from August 1984 through June 1985 while the recording of the structure was in process. These discussions were between Mary A. Vreeland and (a) James McW. Kellers, (b) Anatole Senkevitch, (c) David Hoffman, and (d) Nancy Berls-Meusz. Conversations between Senkevitch and Richard Vreeland (the latter responsible for much of the hands-on rehabilitation) and between Kellers and the same Richard Vreeland (Mary Vreeland's former husband) took place on one occasion in 1984 and 1985 respectively.

III. Sources of Information [cont'd]

D. Bibliography

1. Primary and non-published sources

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12 Sep 1943 Essex County Register's Office, Newark, N.J.
- Baldwin, Elias M. Deed, Book R22:529-530
1885 Essex County Register's Office, Newark, N.J.
- Baldwin, Joanna G. Deed, Book B26:354
1891 Essex County Register's Office, Newark, N.J.
- Baldwin, Joanna G. Deed, Book G38:59
1904 Essex County Register's Office, Newark, N.J.
- Bell, David R. & Elizabeth Deed, Book 4667:643
28 Dec 1979 rec'd 31 Dec 1979, Essex County Register's Office
- Bell, Francis R. Jr. & Lillian F. Deed, Book 3438:428
20 Sep 1956 Essex County Register's Office, Newark, N.J.
- Cadmus, Aaron (Estate of) Orphans Court Order, Book F:135
09 Jan 1827 Essex County Surrogate's Office, Newark, N.J.
- Cadmus, Aaron (Estate of) Deed, Liber X2:188-189
17 Apr 1827 Essex County Register's Office, Newark, N.J.
- Cadmus, Anthony Will, Book C:13
29 Jun 1816 proved 26 Jan 1819, Essex County Surrogate's Office
- Cadmus, Anthony Deed, Book F14:66
21 Nov 1868 rec'd 24 Nov 1868, Essex County Register's Office
- Cadmus, William Deed, Book F14:64-65
21 Nov 1868 rec'd 24 Nov 1868, Essex County Register's Office
- Jerolaman, Harry A. Deed, Book O21:267
1882 Essex County Register's Office, Newark, N.J.
- Johansen / Young Partnership "Proposed Relocation for Mary A. Vreeland,
n.d. (c. 1983?) 159 Fairfield Ave., West Caldwell, N.J.", Johansen/
Young, Montclair, N.J.
coll. Mary A. Vreeland

III. Sources of Information [cont'd]

D. Bibliography [cont'd]

1. Primary and non-published sources [cont'd]

- Mead, Aaron & Sarah and
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- Orphan's Court Order to Administratrix Estate of Aaron Cadmus
09 Jan 1827 Record Book F:135 Essex County Surrogate's Office
- Parker, Mary A. Deed, Book S73:586
08 Feb 1926 rec'd 17 Mar 1926, Essex County Register's Office
- Parker, Mary A. Will, Book N10:242-243
27 Jan 1934 probated 13 Feb 1934, Essex County Register's Office
- Parker, Mary A. (Estate of) Deed, Book U87:334
25 Jul 1934 rec'd 14 Aug 1934, Essex County Register's Office
- Pineles, Jacob [a/k/a Eagle Rock Convalescent Center]
1984 "Relocation of Historical Home, Eagle Rock Convalescent Center, Fairfield Avenue, West Caldwell, New Jersey, Requirements for Compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act"
coll. Eagle Rock Convalescent Center, Inc., Clifton, N.J.
- Robinson Aerial Surveys - Photomosaic negative 76-607
1976 Robinson Aerial Surveys, Newton, N.J.
- Vanness, Diana Cadmus, admin.
17 Apr 1827 Deed - see Cadmus, Aaron
- Vreeland, Mary A.
1984-85 personal communication
- Vreeland, Richard
1984-85 personal communication

III. Sources of Information [cont'd]
D. Bibliography [cont'd]

2. Secondary and published sources

- n.g.
n.d. Caldwell History from Pioneer Days, ms
[Draws heavily on Shaw's work, also consulting other sources]
coll. Public Library, West Caldwell, N.J.
- n.g.
n.d. (late 20th cent) "Historic Crane Sawmill Serving West Essex Still"
newspaper NOIBN
[Vertical File]
coll. New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, N.J.
- n.g.
1982 An Essex County Resource Book: a tercentennial historic tour guide, Educational Improvement Center, Northeast, West Orange, N.J.
coll. Public Library, West Caldwell, N.J.
- n.g.
01 Jun 1980 How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, National Register Division, National Park Service, U.S. Dept. Interior, Washington, D.C.
coll. Anatole Senkevitch
- Bailey, Rosalie Fellows
1936 Pre-Revolutionary Dutch Houses and Familes in Northern New Jersey and Southern New York, Wm. Morrow & Co., New York, N.Y.
[Useful Illustrations and genealogical documentation]
coll. New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, N.J.
- Barlaz, Dora & Impellizeri, Anita comps.
01 Jun 1980 New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places, Office of New Jersey Heritage, Trenton, N.J.
coll. Terra Cognita
- Bassett, William
n.d. Historic American Building Survey of New Jersey, New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, N.J.
[citation and brief description of data]
coll. New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, N.J.

III. Sources of Information [cont'd]

D. Bibliography [cont'd]

2. Secondary and published sources [cont'd]

Chesler, Olga & Richardson, Dorothy comps.
Feb 1980

Annotated Bibliography of Culture Resource Survey
Reports Submitted to the New Jersey State Historic
Preservation Officer through December 31, 1979,
Office of New Jersey Heritage, Trenton, N.J.
coll. Terra Cognita

Cross, Dorothy
1941

Archaeology of New Jersey, vol. 1, Archaeological
Society of New Jersey & the New Jersey State Museum,
Trenton, N.J.
coll. Terra Cognita

Dzamba, Nancy comp.
1981

Annotated Bibliography of Cultural Resource Survey
Reports Submitted to the New Jersey State Historic
Preservation Officer from January 1980 through Feb-
ruary 1981, Office of New Jersey Heritage, Trenton,
N.J.
coll. Terra Cognita

Dzamba, Nancy & Impellizeri, Anita comp.
01 Jun 1980

New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places,
Office of New Jersey Heritage, Trenton, N.J.
coll. Terra Cognita

Ellis, Rowland C.
1933

Colonial Dutch Houses in New Jersey, Carteret Book
Club, New York, N.Y.
[useful illustrations and genealogical information]
coll. Anatole Senekevitch

Folsom, Joseph F. ed
1925

The Municipalities of Essex County, New Jersey,
Lewis Historical Publishing Co, New York, N.Y.
coll. New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, N.J.
coll. Free Public Library, Newark, N.J.

Gowans, Allan
1964

Architecture in New Jersey, Van Nostrand, Princeton,
N.J.
coll. Anatole Senkevitch

III. Sources of Information [cont'd]

D. Bibliography [cont'd]

2. Secondary and published sources [cont'd]

Harrity, Ralph D.
n.d. (c.1976)

Historic Homes of West Caldwell, New Jersey, also
West Caldwell: from Horse Neck to Bicentennial,
the First 274 Years, West Caldwell Bicentennial Com-
mittee, West Caldwell, N.J.
coll. Terra Cognita
coll. Public Library, West Caldwell, N.J.

Kellers, James McW. & Senkevitch, Anatole
1984

Evaluation of the Property and House at 159 Fairfield
Avenue, West Caldwell, New Jersey [The Cadmus
House] for a Section 106 Clearance, ms Terra Cog-
nita, Inc., Summit, N.J.
coll. Office of New Jersey Heritage,
coll. Mary A. Vreeland
coll. Public Library, West Caldwell, N.J.
coll. Eagle Rock Convalescent Center, Clifton, N.J.
coll. Terra Cognita, Inc.

Lagerber, Lars de
1956

New Jersey Architecture, Colonial and Federal, W.
Whitum, Springfield, Mass.
coll. Anatole Senkevitch

Lockyard, Lynn G.
1955

A Puritan Heritage: the First Presbyterian Church
in Horse-Neck, First Presbyterian Church, West
Caldwell, N.J.
coll. Public Library, West Caldwell, N.J.

Mills, Wayman Ay.
1902

Historic Houses of New Jersey, New Jersey Historical
Society, Newark, N.J.
[reprinted in 1977, contains artist's overview Union
City, N.J.]
coll. New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, N.J.

Moffat, F. N.
1889

Moffat's Essex County Directory, Armitage & Co.,
Newark, N.J.
coll. New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, N.J.

III. Sources of Information [cont'd]

D. Bibliography [cont'd]

2. Secondary and published sources [cont'd]

Morrison, Hugh
1952

Early American Architecture, Oxford University Press
New York, N.Y.

[the standard reference - best treatment of Dutch
Colonial Architecture in New Jersey, dated but not
superseded]

coll. Anatole Senkevitch

coll. Terra Cognita

Robichaud, Beryl & Buell, Murray F.
1973

Vegetation of New Jersey, Rutgers University Press,
New Brunswick, N.J.

coll. Terra Cognita

Salati, Linda R. comp.
Jun 1982

Annotated Bibliography of Cultural Resource Surveys
Submitted to the New Jersey Historic Preservation Of-
ficer from March 1981 through March 1982, Office of
New Jersey Heritage, Trenton, N.J.

coll. Terra Cognita

Salati, Linda R. comp.
May 1983

Annotated Bibliography of Cultural Resource Surveys
Submitted to the New Jersey Historic Preservation Of-
ficer from April 1982 through March 1983, Office of
New Jersey Heritage, Trenton, N.J.

coll. Terra Cognita

Shaw, William H.
1884

History of Essex and Hudson Counties, New Jersey,
v. 2, Everts and Peck, Philadelphia, Penna.

coll. New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, N.J.

Sims, Robert J.
1938

Some Old Farms and Farmhouses in New Jersey, Dept.
of Agriculture, State of New Jersey, Trenton, N.J.

[illumination of farmhouse types]

coll. New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, N.J.

Snyder, John P.
1969

"The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries, 1606-
1968", Bulletin 67, Bureau of Geology and Topography,
State of New Jersey, Trenton, N.J.

coll. Terra Cognita

III. Sources of Information [cont'd]

D. Bibliography [cont'd]

2. Secondary and published sources [cont'd]

Snyder, John P.
1973

The Mapping of New Jersey, Rutgers University
Press, New Brunswick, N.J.
coll. Terra Cognita

Vorwer, Max K.
1976

A History of the Horseneck Riots, Caldwell Bicenten-
nial Committee, Caldwell, N.J.
coll. Public Library, West Caldwell, N.J.

Waacker, Peter O.
1975

Land & People, a cultural geography of pre-industrial
New Jersey: origins and settlement patterns,
Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, N.J.
coll. Terra Cognita

Whitehead, William A.
1875

East Jersey under the Proprietary Governments: a
narrative of events connected with the settlement and
progress of the province, until the surrender of the
government to the crown in 1703, Martin R. Dennis,
Newark, N.J.
coll. Terra Cognita

WPA - Federal Writers Project
1939

New Jersey, a Guide to its Present and Past, Hastings
House, New York, N.Y.
coll. Terra Cognita

III. Sources of Information [cont'd]
D. Bibliography [cont'd]

3. Maps [listed chronologically by maker]

[* = shows property line but no house, ** = shows Cadmus House]

Vanderdonck, A
1656

from Whitehead, William A. 1875
[see page 22 this report]
coll. Terra Cognita

Ball, Thomas
1766

Map of Part of Horseneck Tract, copied from a map made by Thomas Ball at the request of the possessor claimants under pretended Indian Title, ms map
coll. New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, N.J.

Millidge, Thomas
03 Mar 1774 *

Map of the Caldwell District Before the Revolutionary War

[A handwritten notation on this ms read "This map of the West New Jersey Pattent also with the divisions thereof lying at Horseneck in Essex County, is presented to the Owners said tract by thier humble servant Thomas Millidge, March 3d, 1774". Aaron Cadmus is noted as owning lot 44 231 71]
coll. Firestone Library, Princeton, N.J.

Sydney, J.C.
1850 **

Map of Essex County, [N.J.], Hiram A. Beldin, Newark, N.J.

[This is the earliest map found to show the Cadmus House]
coll. New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, N.J.

Walling, H.F.
1859

Map of Essex County, New Jersey, from surveys under the direction of H. F. Walling, Baker & Tilden, New York, N.J.

coll. New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, N.J.

Beers, F. W.
1872

"Topographic Map of Hudson, Union and Essex Counties, New Jersey", in the State Atlas of New Jersey, Beers, Comstock and Cline, New York, N.Y.
coll. Firestone Library, Princeton, N.J.

III. Sources of Information [cont'd]
D. Bibliography [cont'd]
3. Maps [cont'd]

Mirick, W. A.
1877 **

Guide Map of Essex County, New Jersey, J. S.
Schaeffer Co., Inc., Newark, N.J.
coll. Firestone Library, Princeton, N.J.

Pidgeon, Roger H.
1881

Atlas of Essex County, New Jersey, E. Robinson Co.
New York, N.Y.
coll. New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, N.J.

Robinson, E.
1890 *

Atlas of Essex County, New Jersey, E. Robinson,
New York, N.Y.
coll. New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, N.J.

US Geological Survey
1898

Morristown, N.J. Quadrangle
coll. Firestone Library, Princeton, N.J.

Sanborn Insurance Co.
1904

[map "peters out" before coming to Cadmus plot]
coll. Public Library, Newark, N.J.

Westergard, A. L.
1905

Atlas of the State of New Jersey, The Survey Map
Company, New York, N.Y.
coll. Firestone Library, Princeton, N.J.

Kiser, Elis
1906 **

Atlas of Essex County, New Jersey, v.3 Plate 29,
A. H. Mueller & Co., Philadelphia, Penna
coll. New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, N.J.

Sanborn Insurance Co.
1909

[map "peters out" before coming to Cadmus plot]
coll. Public Library, Newark, N.J.

Vermeulle, C. C.
1920

"Paterson" sheet, Atlas of New Jersey, Dept. of
Conservation and Development, State of New Jersey,
Trenton, N.J.
coll. Firestone Library, Princeton, N.J.

III. Sources of Information [cont'd]
D. Bibliography [cont'd]
3. Maps [cont'd]

Franklin Survey Co.
1933 *

Atlas of Boroughs of Caldwell, North Caldwell, West Caldwell, Essex Fells and Roseland Townships of Caldwell and Livingston, [N.J.], v. B, Plate 13, Franklin Survey Co., Philadelphia, Penna.
coll. Firestone Library, Princeton, N.J.

US Army Engineers
1943 **

Caldwell, N.J. Quadrangle, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C.
coll. Firestone Library, Princeton, N.J.

US Army Engineers
1947 **

Caldwell, N.J. Quadrangle, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C.
coll. Firestone Library, Princeton, N.J.

US Geological Survey
1972 **

Caldwell, N.J. Quadrangle, U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.
coll. Terra Cognita

Harrity, Ralph D.
1976 (?)

in Historic Homes of West Caldwell..., West Caldwell Bicentennial Committee, West Caldwell, N.J.
(see page 20 this report)
coll. Terra Cognita

III. Sources of Information [cont'd]

E. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated

1. A further search in the Essex County Hall of Records, New Jersey, is indicated, even though Richard Pineles, Anatole Senkevitch, James McW. Kellers, and Richard Grubb has each attempted to bridge the gap in the chain of title.
2. Further searches in both series of "Abstracts of Wills", New Jersey Archives is also indicated. This can be completed at the New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, N.J.
3. A search of the records of the Dutch Reformed Church in West Caldwell might prove productive.
4. To obtain more definitive information re: the structures related to the dairying operation of the 1920's, a search in the records of the West Caldwell Chamber of Commerce, the local newspapers, and the local tax office is indicated. However, as the land was sculpted beyond recognition in 1985, the data obtained from such a search are useful only in a larger picture.
5. Reference to the maps noted below is not deemed warranted as the maps are not believed to be cadastral and/or are of such late date that they merely show a continuum for the Cadmus House:

Hughes, Matthew
1874

Map of Essex County, N.J., Orange, N.J.

Moffatt, F. N.
1889

Map of Essex County, F. N. Moffatt & Co.

Scarlett & Scarlett
1889

Map of Essex County, F. N. Moffatt & Co.

n.g.
1890, '93

Map of Essex County, J. H. Baldwin, Orange, N.J.

n.g.
1898

Map of Essex County, (including Union), Colton, Ohman & Co., New York, N.Y.

III. Sources of Information [cont'd]

F. Supplemental Material

1. Expanded historical notation

a. Aboriginal Occupation and European Immigrants

Although evidence for thousands of years of Lenni Lenape utilization of the general area under consideration has been recorded, neither documentary, nor surficial, nor sub-surface probes of the six point one acres under primary investigation provided substantiation of such occupation.

After sparse settling of the area by European immigrants in the 1600's, and several changes of suzerainty between the Dutch and English, 13,400 acres were bought on 6 March 1702 by a group of individuals from Newark, N.J.. The family surnames of this group are still evident as street and park names in West Caldwell (e.g. Baldwin, Cambel, Canfird, Clark, Conduct, Crane, Dodd, Freeman, Gardener, Harrison, Kitchel, Linsley, Muir, Ogden, Peck, Provost, Sargint, Tikenor, Tomkins, Treat, Ward). Imprecisely described in the deed, the tract is believed to have been between the top of First Mountain in Montclair on the east, the Passaic River in the west, the line now defined by Mt. Pleasant Avenue in Livingston in the south, and at Pine Brook in the north, where it enters the Passiac River.

This area was known to the English as Horse Neck, most probably a corruption of the Dutch "Horst" and "Nek". The term "horst" is descriptively used today in geomorphology and carries such meanings in geology and the Dutch Language as 1) a line of high soil, 2) a ridge. "Horst" also translates as "the high nest of a raptor". Each and all meanings are appropriate for the area (note the name "Eagle Rock" applied to a location on First Mountain). The English "neck" is, in Dutch "nek", and means the same. In Afrikaans, derived from Dutch, "nek" also means a "low part between mountains" (something less than a pass) or, loosely, an "intermontaine valley". Both phrases are aptly descriptive of the general area in which the Cadmus House is located.

Composed of well-drained slopes and valley floors created by glaciation, the area also contained much swampy land which was highly valued because of the natural grains which grew there. However, only thirty-five "European" families lived in the area in 1716.

By A.D. 1740 most of the American Indians native to the area under consideration had moved north to New York State to escape increasing encroachment by, and confrontation with, the European immigrants.

Grievances of tenants and landowners came to a head in the "Horse Neck Riots" of December 1774 and January 1775, and disturbances with similar cause spread to Morris, Hunterdon, Bergen and Somerset Counties, reportedly all involving Horse Neck men to one degree or another.

III. Sources of Information [cont'd]

F. Supplemental Material [cont'd]

1. Expanded historical notation [cont'd]

a. Aboriginal Occupation and European Immigrants [cont'd]

On 16 February 1798 the New Jersey Legislature passed an act separating Horse Neck from Newark Township ... [and] ... at the same time ... [the Horse Neck area] ... was enlarged by the addition of that land within the "Big Bend of the Passaic River" .. [now Clifton and part of Fairfield] ... and accorded the name Caldwell Township, after the Reverend ... [James] Caldwell ... [who had been a chaplin and Deputy Quartermaster General in the Revolutionary army].

Early roads in the West Caldwell portion of Horse Neck were Dutch Lane (circa 1672) [by 1933 known as Fairfield Avenue], Swamp Road (c. 1772) [later known as Passiac Avenue] which runs across the rear or west of the Cadmus lot, Westville Road (1772), and Schoolhouse Road (c. 1796) [later Harrison and, in 1984, Orton Road]. A stage line was in operation via West Caldwell in the early 1800's, and an electrified trolley operated in 1898 on what is, in 1984, Bloomfield Avenue.

Horse Neck roads in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries were few and generally in poor condition. A trip east "over the mountain" to Newark some twenty miles away took a full day in 1770, travellers or farmers staying overnight before returning. In 1730 power was granted the community to conscript local citizens for a specified number of days per year for road up-keep, and although fines were levied for non-compliance, citizens were reluctant to help.

This "Old Road" over the mountain may still be recognized in places under the present names of Clinton Road in West Caldwell, Elm Road in Caldwell, Claremont Avenue in both Verona and Montclair. The present-day Bloomfield Avenue was originally conceived as a Turnpike in 1806 and by 1870 tolls ceased to be collected. The road center was later macadmized, but dirt and dust continued to be a problem in the early 1900's. Bloomfield Avenue was widened to its present size in 1931, many of the accessing streets (e.g. Highland Avenue, Montclair) having been blacktopped in 1930.

[Most of the information in this section is dervied from Harrity, Ralph D. see page 20.]

III. Sources of Information [cont'd]
F. Supplemental Material [cont'd]
1. Expanded historical notation [cont'd]

b. The Cadmus House and property

Little is known about the early history of the Cadmus House. Although early deeds, wills, and maps uncovered to date suggest that the house standing in 1984 at 159 Fairfield Avenue (Block 82, Lot 2), in West Caldwell, Essex County, New Jersey was probably built by Anthony Cadmus or one of his sons. In the early 19th century, they fail to provide any conclusive evidence for establishing with certainty precisely who built the house and when. Nor have the title and deed searches thus far succeeded in establishing a complete and uninterrupted chain of ownership from Anthony Cadmus (deceased January 1819, willing his farm in equal shares to sons Aaron and Peter) to Mary A. Vreeland (who acquired the house and some property in 1979 and is, in 1984, the owner of record. However, sufficient evidence has been uncovered to place the house in a preliminary historical perspective, as well as to clarify its general architectural character and context.

As has already been mentioned, no early documents have yet been found to fix conclusively either the date(s) of the original builder or every subsequent owner of the Cadmus House. It is known that land in the area of the site on which this house was built was purchased by Anthony Cadmus from Aaron and John Mead in 1801, sons of John Mead who had come from Holland in 1730 and settled in the locality a decade or so thereafter, purchasing a large tract of rich farm and meadow land in the (now) West Caldwell area in 1754 [Shaw 1184:834].

Not much is known about the various members of the Cadmus family who settled in this part of the Caldwell Township. William Shaw (1884) makes little mention of them in his encyclopedic history of Essex and Hudson Counties. According to David Riker, who in 1976 produced a genealogical study tracing early generations of the Cadmus family, some branches of which settled in (now) Bergen County. Anthony Cadmus, however, was born in 1739 and baptized at Second River (now Belleville, New Jersey). Within the next decade he moved with his father to the Fairfield area of Essex County. Some time before 1767 he married Jane Vreeland, daughter of Cornelius Vreeland and Margriete Van Winkle [Riker 1976:17]. He would have been about sixty-two when he purchased the land in question.

In his will dated June 29, 1816, and probated or "proved" in early 1819, Anthony Cadmus left his farm to his sons Aaron and Peter. According to the terms of the will, Aaron received "the south side of my farm" and Peter received "the north side of my farm together with the buildings thereon". It is noteworthy that the will should refer to the presence of several buildings on that portion of the farm willed to Peter but fail to mention the existence of any new structures on the portion set aside for Aaron. Although this may have been an oversight in drawing up the will, it is more likely

- III. Sources of Information [cont'd]
- F. Supplemental Material [cont'd]
 - 1. Expanded historical notation [cont'd]
 - b. The Cadmus House and property [cont'd]

that no buildings existed on Aaron's plot. As for the portion designated for Peter Cadmus, it is described in the will as

"Beginning on the main road thence as the Garden fence now stands on the south side of my garden to run in the middle of the Lane of division ... [between the two portions] ... and the other several courses before directed to my son Aaron till it comes to the great ditch ... [running through the Long Meadow]."

The "main road" cited in the above description is probably the road to Fairfield (Dutch Lane), which at that time was the only major road in the area.

The 1850 Map of Essex County, New Jersey published by Hiram Belding, the earliest known map for this area to note both the location of structures and the names of their owners, records the existence of a structure, doubtless a house, belonging to a P. Cadmus and one belonging to H. Cadmus. The former is located to the north, the latter to the south; both houses are situated on the west side of Dutch Lane. A house identified as belonging to a P. Jacobus is noted south of the H. Cadmus House. The same three houses and corresponding owners are shown in roughly the same location on the 1859 Map of Essex County, New Jersey... produced by H. F. Walling. At the same time, Walling's map also notes the presence of an additional house, one belonging to an A. Cadmus, located north of the P. Cadmus House. It is doubtful, however, that this particular A. Cadmus could have been the same Aaron Cadmus in question. The 1881 and 1890 atlases published by Robinson identify the owner of this house as one "And. Cadmus". More to the point, the Aaron who was Anthony Cadmus' son appears to have died in 1825. In settling the estate of the Aaron Cadmus who died that year, the Essex County Orphans Court decreed that part of the deceased's property be sold off to pay outstanding debts. The description of that property, contained in both the Orphans Court Proceedings and the 1827 deed conveying the property in question to Henry Cole indicated that the two parcels were encompassed within the land holdings that Anthony Cadmus had willed to his son several years before. Moreover, although one of the parcels was identified as being part of the "homestead of said deceased adjoining the great ditch", thus suggesting the presence of a farmhouse, the documents make no other reference to the existence of such a structure.

It is conceivable that the H. Cadmus house identified on both the Belding and the Walling maps stood on that portion of Anthony Cadmus' farm inherited by his son Aaron. However, the documentary evidence uncovered to date

- III. Sources of Information [cont'd]
 - F. Supplemental Material [cont'd]
 - 1. Expanded historical notation [cont'd]
 - b. The Cadmus House and property [cont'd]

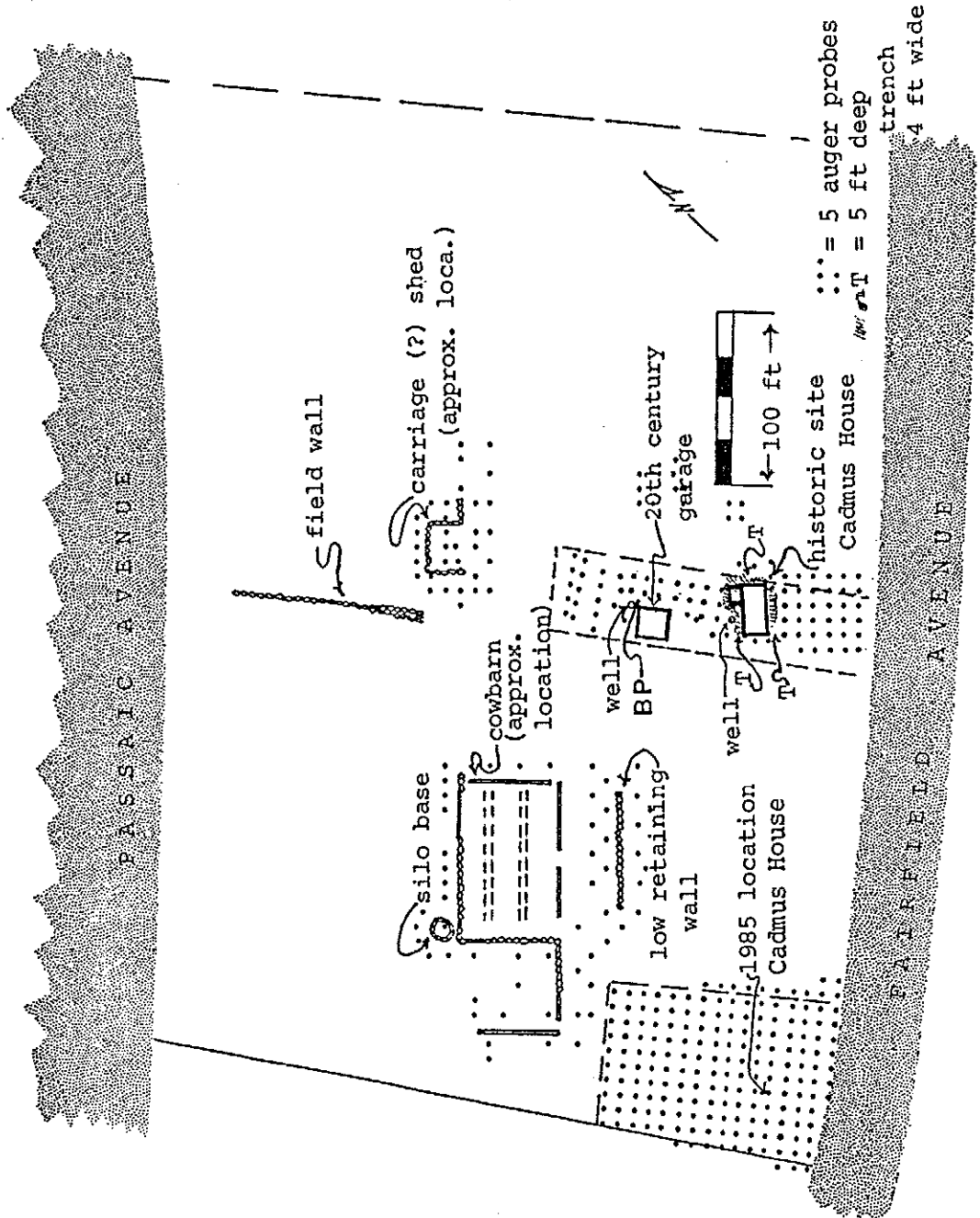
falls to shed any light on this point, or even on the identity of H. Cadmus. Shaw's History of Essex and Hudson Counties [1884:836-37] mentions in passing that a Henderson Cadmus was one of the leading farmers in the village of Franklin at the time. However, it is not clear whether this is the same H. Cadmus identified on the above noted two maps, or even if he was related to this line of the Cadmus family or had otherwise acquired the property in question from Aaron Cadmus or his estate. Unfortunately, deed and will searches have thus far yielded no clues to the solution of this and other puzzles surrounding the provenience of what appears to be the sole surviving Cadmus House in West Caldwell today.

Although a comparative examination of maps alone is inconclusive, it does offer some telling evidence for corroborating the information contained in the deeds and wills discovered to date. The 1850 Belding map and the 1859 Walling map both show a P. Cadmus as occupying a house whose site would have fallen within the confines of Peter Cadmus' inherited farmstead, as described in his father's will. However, the same P. Cadmus house, which subsequently is shown as belonging to a W. Cadmus on the Robinson published maps of 1881 and 1890 (and which is simply identified as "Cadmus" on the 1906 map published by Mueller), appears to be situated at about the same location as the house occupied in 1984 by Mary A. Vreeland at 159 Fairfield Avenue. The listing of Charles, James H. and William Cadmus in Moffat's Essex County Directory (1889:87) as farmers living on Dutch Lane north of Bloomfield Avenue suggests that William was the W. Cadmus in question. Hence, if the Vreeland house is original to its site - and there is currently no reason to suspect that it is not - then it may well be one of the buildings standing on that portion of the farm which Peter Cadmus inherited from his father. If this is indeed the case and the house was not begun earlier by the Mead's, then it is reasonable to suppose that at least part of the house would have been built by Anthony Cadmus some time between 1801, when he purchased the land from the Meads, and 1816, the date of his will.

[Most of the information in this section re: the Cadmus House is from an earlier report by Anatole Senkevitch included in the preliminary report on file with the Office of New Jersey Heritage. See page 20 this report - Kellers and Senkevitch 1984.]

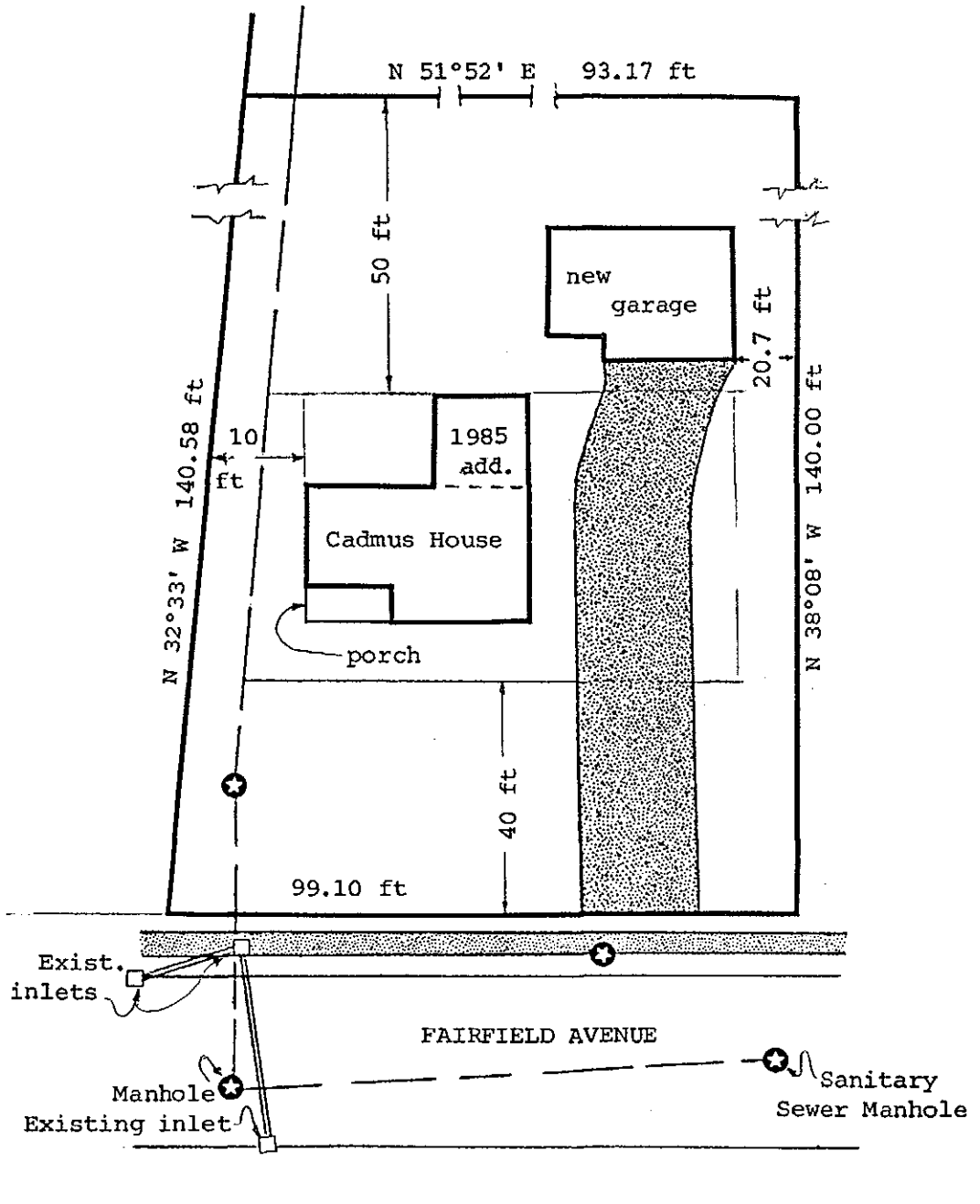
III. Sources of Information [cont'd]
F. Supplemental Material [cont'd]

2. Plat showing historic and proposed site for Cadmus House, auger probe locations, and relation of foundations of structures which may / may not have been associated with Cadmus House circa 1925.



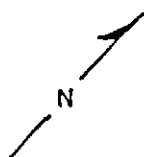
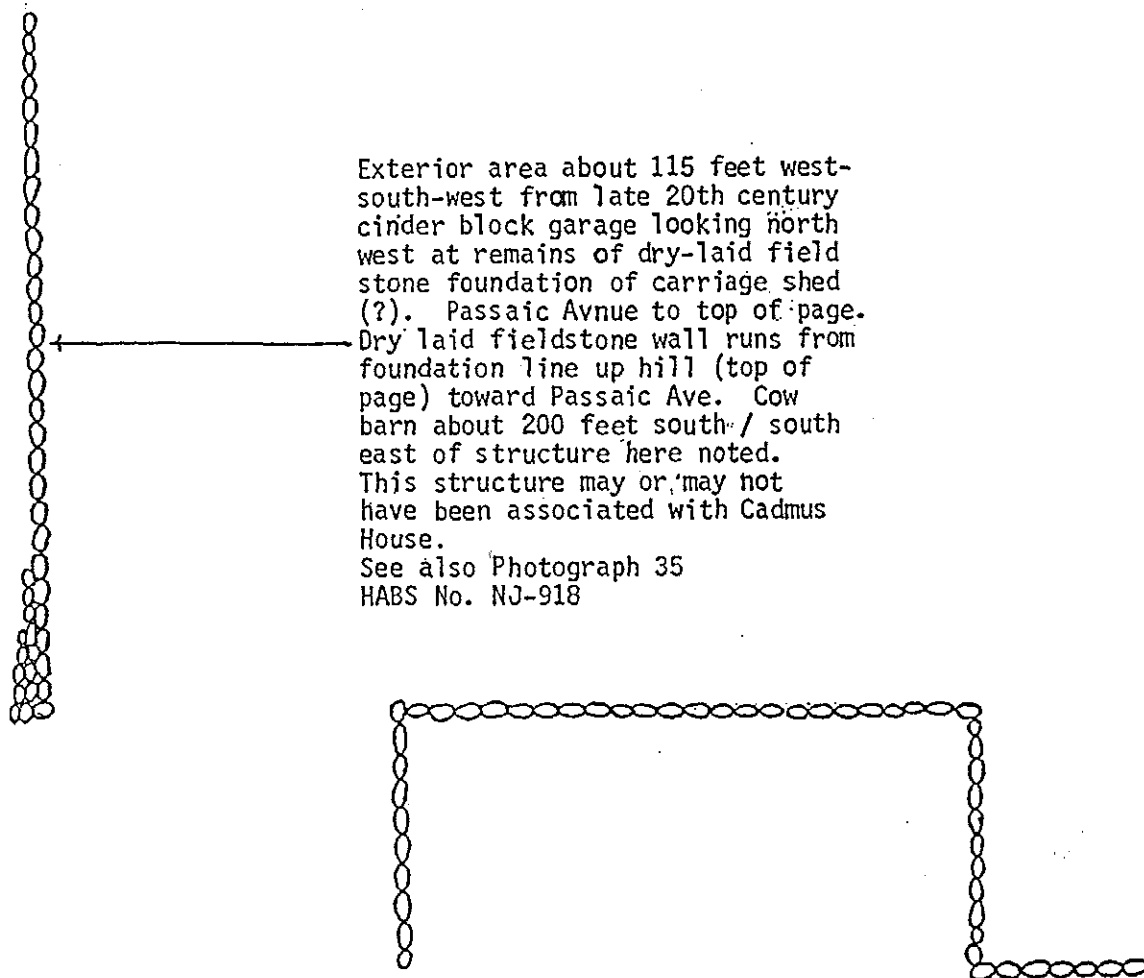
III. Sources of Information [cont'd]
F. Supplemental Material [cont'd]

3. Plat provided by Richard Pineles relocation site for Cadmus House in relation to the property Mary A. Vreeland acquired in exchange with Eagle Rock Convalescent Center. Redrawn by Nancy Berls-Meusz.



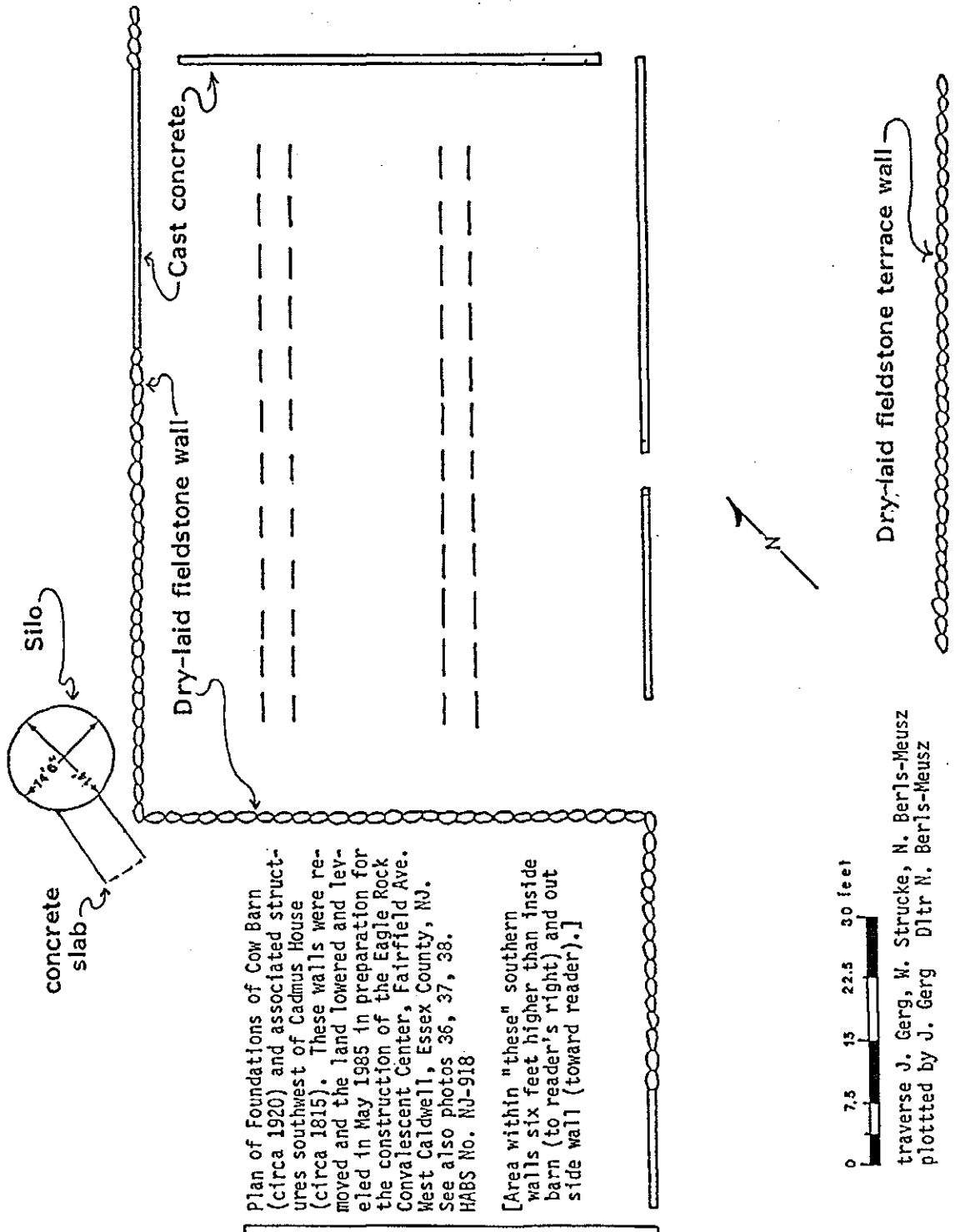
III. Sources of Information [cont'd]
F. Supplemental Information [cont'd]

4. Plan - Foundation of carriage (?) shed



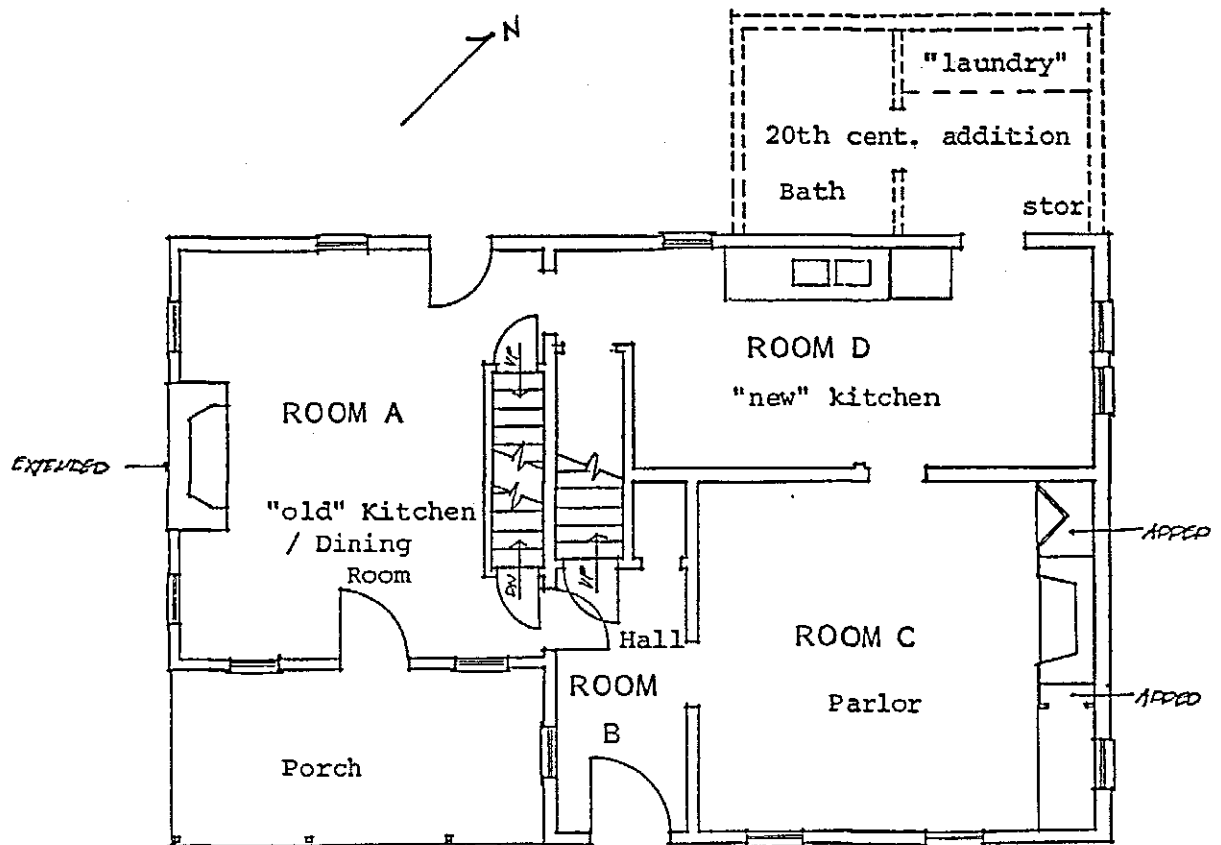
III. Sources of Information [cont'd]
F. Supplemental Material [cont'd]

5. Plan - Cowbarn

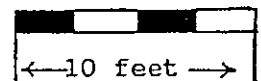


III. Sources of Information [cont'd]
F. Supplemental Material [cont'd]

6a. Plan - First Floor

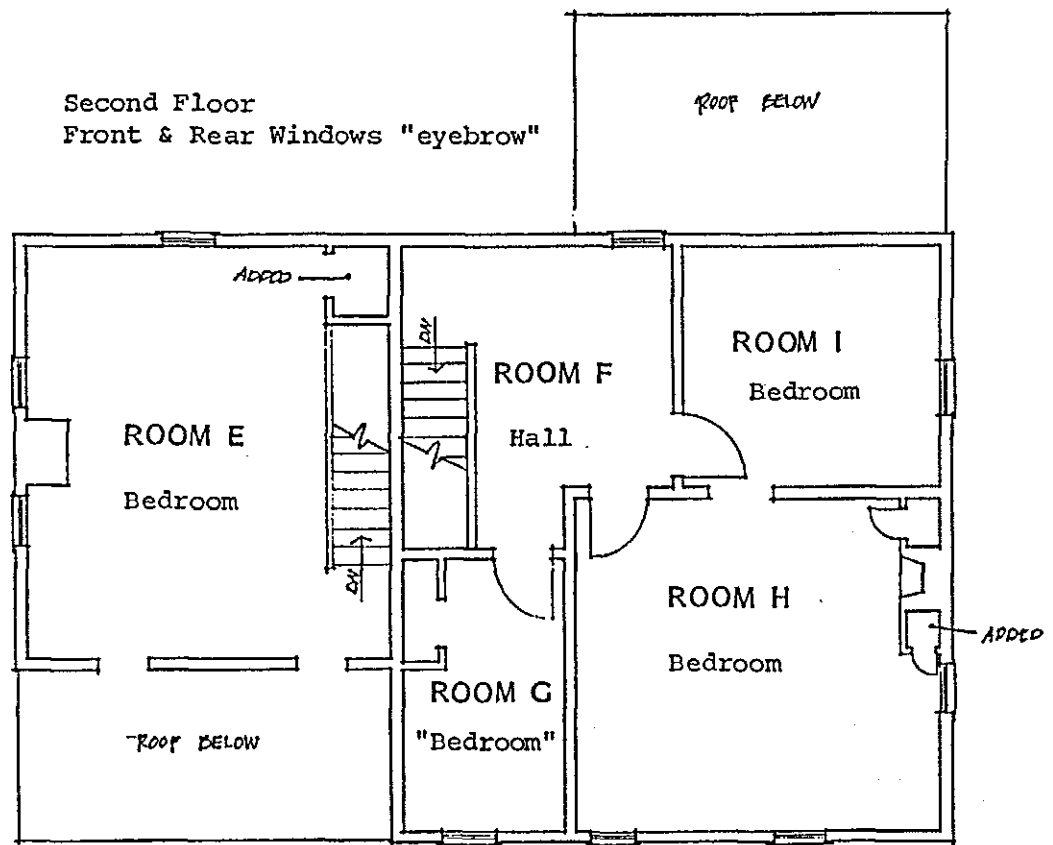


First Floor Plan

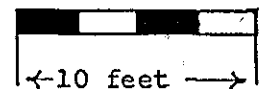


III. Sources of Information [cont'd]
F. Supplemental Material [cont'd]

6b. Plan - Second Floor



Second Floor Plan



III. Sources of Information [cont'd]
F. Supplemental Material [cont'd]

7. List of artifacts recovered in sub-surface probing around the historic site of the Cadmus house, in the proposed location, and in and around the foundations to the "west" of the Cadmus House.

a. Area 1 - Foundation Wall of Cadmus House to thirty inches from house.

Seventeen hand-cut square nails of various lengths
One glass bottle (brown) with Anchor-Hocking markings
Two fragments of water-white bottle glass of recent vintage
many shards of broken single- and double-weight window glass
Two small fragments of white glazed ceramic with blue pattern
One piece of 14 gauge two strand electrical wire tangled with a
face-plate from a duplex electrical outlet
Two aluminum opening-ring tabs from beer or soft-drink cans
One small wad of oil-based putty

b. Area 2 - Front & Back Yards more than thirty inches from house

Fragments of one brown salt-glazed bean pot recovered from probe
marked BP on map on page 32. Pot in style still made in 1984,
shards were in very good condition with sharp corners on the
broken edges.
Fragments of window glass, bakelite mechanical and electrical fittings [NOIBN]
Fragments of anthracite, clinkers and concrete, all barely large
enough to stay on quarter-inch screen.

With the exception of the bean pot, which was found about twelve inches below the surface, all artifacts listed above were recovered from the top nine inches of soil under the extremely thin sod.

c. Area 3 - In the proposed Relocation Site

Five hand-cut square nails
Thirteen fragments of modern bottle and window glass
Eleven very small fragments of white-glazed ceramics, most of
which stuck in the quarter-inch screen.

III. Sources of Information [cont'd]

F. Supplemental Material [cont'd]

7. List of artifacts recovered in sub-surface probing [cont'd]

d. Area 4 - In and around "Carriage Shed" and Cowbarn

in "shed" - Fragments of leather-covered chain horse draft carriage harness from the top four inches of sandy soil. These fragments were in excellent condition, and closely underlain by a portion of a severely weathered New Jersey automotive license plate, bearing a number "80" and the year "30", or "50", or "60" or "80".

Beyond a few very small, much weathered ferrous fragments NOIBN, no other artifacts were recovered from this area or from the area of the cowbarn.

PART FOUR - PROJECT INFORMATION

HABS Project No. NJ-918 HUD Project 031-43163
Office Of New Jersey Heritage Project No. 265

This project, the recording of the Cadmus House, was undertaken as a requirement for the granting of a clearance under Section 106, National Historic Preservation Act of 1975, so that the Cadmus House could be moved about two hundred seventy-five feet southerly from its historic location, out of the way of the landsculpting and erection of the Eagle Rock Convalescent Center, one of three being built in New Jersey by Jacob S. Pineles, P.E.. The other two centers are being built in (a) Franklin Township and (b) the Hackensack / Hasbrouck Heights areas.

As the Cadmus House stood on the proposed eastern edge and center of the open "U" of the convalescent center, Jacob Pineles and Mary A. Vreeland agreed to a property swap of equal acreage, the moving and rehabilitation of the house, and the erection of a new, detached woodframe and concrete block two-car garage to the north-northwest of the new house site. The new concrete block house foundation is considerably higher than was the original dry-laid fieldstone foundation. The stone from the original foundation is to serve as an interior facing on the new walls.

The "old" wells and septic tank were covered with many feet of soil, and the "old" garage and the storage shed were demolished. Consideration was being given to reerecting a new "well-top enclosure" at the new site so that it could continue to serve as a proper piece of "atmosphere".

Were it not for the use of HUD funds in the construction project, compliance with the Federal Law, and the cooperation of all involved, the recording of this house would not have been undertaken. Copies of this HABS report, with photographic prints replacing the negatives submitted with the original, have been filed with the Office of New Jersey Heritage; Mary A. Vreeland; Jacob S. Pineles; the Public Library, West Caldwell, N.J.; Acroterion, Morristown, N.J.; and Terra Cognita, Summit, N.J..

[The text of this report is typed in Title, an IBM proportional typewriter typeface.]

IV. Project Information [cont'd]

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